

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence device comprising a cathode, an anode, at least one light emitting layer comprising a phosphorescent light emitting material and a host material, which light emitting layer is sandwiched between the cathode and the anode, and an electron injecting layer which is adhered directly to the light emitting layer, wherein:

an ionization potential of the host material is 5.9 eV or smaller[[],];

an energy gap of the electron injecting layer material is smaller than that of the host material[[],];

the host material is an electron transporting material having an electron mobility of 10^{-5} $\text{cm}^2/\text{V.s}$ or greater[[],] and is either a compound obtained by bonding a carbazolyl group or azacarbazolyl group to a ring having nitrogen atom or a compound obtained by bonding a carbazolyl group or azacarbazolyl group to a ring having nitrogen atom via an arylene group, each ring or group being optionally substituted, and the ring having nitrogen atom being pyridine, quinoline, pyrazine, pyrimidine, quinoxaline, triazine, imidazole, imidazopyridine, pyridazine or benzimidazole; and

~~the host material is not 4,4'-bis(N-carbazolyl)biphenyl, and~~

the organic electroluminescence device does not include a hole blocking layer.

2. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence device comprising a cathode, an anode, at least one light emitting layer comprising a phosphorescent light emitting material and a host material, which light emitting layer is sandwiched between the cathode and the anode, and

an electron injecting layer which is adhered directly to the light emitting layer, wherein:

an ionization potential of the host material is 5.9 eV or smaller[[],];

a triplet energy of the electron injecting layer material is smaller than that of the host material[[],];

the host material is an electron transporting material having an electron mobility of 10^{-5} cm²/V.s or greater[[],] and is either a compound obtained by bonding carbazolyl group or azacarbazolyl group to a ring having nitrogen atom or a compound obtained by bonding carbazolyl group or azacarbazolyl group to a ring having nitrogen atom via an arylene group, each ring or group being optionally substituted, and the ring having nitrogen atom being pyridine, quinoline, pyrazine, pyrimidine, quinoxaline, triazine, imidazole, imidazopyridine, pyridazine or benzimidazole; and

~~the host material is not 4, 4'-bis(N-carbazolyl)biphenyl, and~~

the organic electroluminescence device does not include a hole blocking layer.

3. (Previously Presented) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1 , wherein a reductive dopant is added in either said electron injecting layer or in the interfacial zone between said cathode and a layer adhered to said cathode.

4. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1 , further ~~comprises~~ comprising a hole transporting layer with a phosphorescent light emitting material sandwiched between said cathode and said anode.

5. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 4, wherein a triplet energy of ~~[[the]]~~ a hole ~~transport~~ transporting material in said hole transporting layer is greater than the exciting energy of said phosphorescent light emitting material in said light emitting layer.

6. – 7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1 , wherein said electron injecting layer material is a metallic complex ~~positioned~~ coordinated with a single kind of a derivative of a single-kind-of ring having nitrogen atom.

9. (Original) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 8, wherein said ring having nitrogen atom is quinoline, phenylpyridine, benzquinoline or phenanthroline.

10. (Original) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 8, wherein said metallic complex is a metallic complex of quinolinol or its derivative.

11. (Previously Presented) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 1 , wherein said electron injecting layer material is either a compound obtained by bonding a ring having nitrogen atom with a condensed aromatic ring or a compound obtained by bonding a ring having nitrogen atom to a condensed aromatic ring via arylene group, each ring or group may be substituted.

12. (Original) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 11, wherein said condensed aromatic ring is naphthalene, anthracene, pyrene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, chrysene, perylene, naphthacene or pentacene.

13. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 11, wherein said ring having nitrogen atom is a condensed ring group of a five-membered ring and a six-membered ring; and the condensed ring group has 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms.

14. – 17. (Cancelled)

18. (Currently Amended) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim [[14]] 1, wherein said ring having nitrogen atom is pyridine or pyrimidine.

19. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 2, wherein a reductive dopant is added in either said electron injecting layer or in the interfacial zone between said cathode and a layer to said cathode.

20. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 2, further comprising a hole transporting layer with a phosphorescent light emitting material sandwiched between said cathode and said anode.

21. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 20, wherein a triplet energy of a hole transporting material in said hole transporting layer is greater than the exciting energy of said phosphorescent light emitting material in said light emitting layer.
22. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 2, wherein said electron injecting layer material is a metallic complex coordinated with a single kind of a derivative of a ring having nitrogen atom.
23. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 22, wherein said ring having nitrogen atom is quinoline, phenylpyridine, benzoquinoline or phenanthroline.
24. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 22, wherein said metallic complex is a metallic complex of quinolinol or its derivative.
25. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 2, wherein said electron injecting layer material is either a compound obtained by bonding a ring having nitrogen atom to a condensed aromatic ring or a compound obtained by bonding a ring having nitrogen atom to a condensed aromatic ring via an arylene group, wherein each ring or group may be substituted.

26. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 25, wherein said condensed aromatic ring is naphthalene, anthracene, pyrene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, chrysene, perylene, naphthacene or pentacene.
27. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 25, wherein said ring having nitrogen atom is a condensed ring group of a five-membered ring and a six-membered ring; and the condensed ring group has 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms.
28. (New) The organic electroluminescence device according to Claim 2, wherein said ring having nitrogen atom is pyridine or pyrimidine.